THE EVENTS OF THE YEAR.

JANUARY.

1. Gen. Grant's recaption in Beaufort.
7. Congress reassembled. Capture of a whale in Charleston barbor. Enlargement of the Weekly-News.

8. Transfer of Arsenal to H. C. C. In-

stitute. Commissioners of Charleston Ship Canal appointed. 10. First ripe strawberries in Charles-

ton.

12. Laying of corner-stone of Holy Trinity Reformed Episcopal Church, Charleston.

13. First frost of 1880 in Charleston. Municipal election at Newberry and

Marion.

19. Mass meeting at Charleston in aid of Irish relief fund.

22. Fire at South Carolina Railroad car sheds. Suicide of Preston D. Mood at

Manning.
24. Water turned into the Meeting street mains, Charleston.
26. End of the long drought in Char-

26. End of the long drought in Charleston.
27. Governor Simpson calls an extra session of the Legislature, the supply Act having been declared invalid by the Supreme Court.
29. Home Insurance Company of Charleston winds up business.
31. Destructive fire at Chester. Meeting in Charleston for the revival of the Blue Ridge Railroad project.

Blue Ridge Railroad project. FEBRUARY.

3. Meeting of the State Grange at 3. Meeting of the State Grange at Charleston.

4. Spring meeting of the South Carolina Jockey Club at Charleston. Robbery and outrage in Orangeburg County by a band of negroes.

5. Nine negroes accidentally burned to death near Columbia.

6. Gen. M. W. Gary serenaded at Charleston. First session of the Reformed Episcopal Convocation in Charleston.

10. Extra session of the Legislature convened.

convened.

14. Wm. Parker and J. F. Martin killed at the house of J. H. Shell, Laurens County.
18. W. S. Bates convicted of the mur

der of Stephen Bush at Barnwell.

19. Capers S. Bowers convicted of the murder of Marion Sullivan at Barnwell. 20. Extra session of the Legislature

adjourned.

21. Beginning of the King's Mountain
Centennial celebration.

26. Reese Conelly killed at Hampton
by A. J. Gill. by A. J. Gill.
28. Close of Revival services under
Dr. Inskip, Trinity Church, Charles-

29. Suicide of J. L. Southern at Green-

1. Louis Kinder lynched at Waterloo for an outrage on a lady. The Speer-man tragedy at Silver street. Wm. Ste-venson, killed at Winnsboro.' Work

commenced on the South Jetty in Charleston Harbor.

3. Consolidation of the Augusta and Greenwood and Augusta and Knoxville 8. Burning of Joyner's Hotel, Colum-

10. Meeting of the State Democratic Executive Committee.
11. Capture of incendiaries at Greenville.

16. Destructive fire at Branchville.
17. Formal opening of the Cincinnati
Southern Railread. 20. County Board of Health organized at Walterboro.

21. Heavy frost in Pee Dee section.
28. Easter Sunday.
30. Cold snap in Charleston. Thermometer 41 degrees.

APRIL.

2. Opening of the Barnwell and Blackville Railroad.

5. Work commenced at Easley on the Atlantic and French Broad Railroad. Tornado in Edgefield County.

7. Schutzentest at Aiken.
9. Amos Wooten hanged at Bennettsville for arson. Snow in the eastern section of the State.
11. Dedication of the new Catholic 11. Dedication of the new Catholic Church in Charleston.

12. Meeting of State Survivors' Association at Charleston. Bloody Affray at Edgefield, (Bland-Clisby.) Inauguration of the Mayor and Aldermen elect of Calastic.

15. Sale of the Greenville and Colum bia Railroad. ic. W. S. Bates hanged at Barnwell

for murder. 18. Arrival of excursionists from Cin cinnati at Charlerton.

20. Meeting of the South Carolina Medical Association at Columbia.

22. Alexander Williams hanged at

Lexington for murder. 25. George Callabacker killed in the Lunatic Asylum by another inmate. 26. Schutzenfest at Charleston. 27. Republican State Convention

29. Three laborers suffocated in a fire well, Charleston. Destructive tornado at 80. Judgo Pressly decides that imprisonment for the non-payment of the poll tax is unconstitutional.

1. Confederate Monument at Darling ton unveiled.
5. State Convention of Colored Bap-

tists met at Greenville.

9. Dedication of the new Catholi Church at Aiken.

11. Supreme Lodge Knights of Honor met at Charleston. Formal opening of the new Opera House, Spartanburg.

12. Episcopal Diocesan Convention at Charleston. Vater first turned into the

Charleston. Water first turned into the Reservoir of the Charleston Water-works Company. Election of Professors of the Agricultural College at Columbia. 14 Thomas White executed at Spar

tanburg for murder.

20. Meeting of the Presbyterian Gen eral Assembly at Charleston.
25. Attempted duel between Col. De Pass and Col. Cash stopped at Camden. Miss Lillie Glass burned to death at

26. First stream of water thrown 28. Organization of the Charleston Amusement Association. 31. Levi Folk committed suicide at

Newberry. Killing of Thos. M. Blease at Edgefield. JUNE.

1. State Democratic Convention, Columbia. Nomination of Johnson Hagood for Governor.
3. Anti-Duelling Society organized at Camden. First hose reel contest held in

Charleston.
5. W. G. Lawton arrested in Charleston for robbing the mail.
7. Sale of the Savannah and Charleston Railroad. Sale of Bath Paper Mills.

8. James A. Garfield nominated for President by the National Republican Convention at Chicago.

9. Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals reorganized in Charles-

30. Governor Hagood inaugurated. DECEMBER. 12. Fire at the Etiwan Phosphate

17. The State Press Association met at

20. Bloody affray at Spartanburg; Jos. Vinsen killed by W. H. Burnett.
22. Corner stone of the King's Mountain monument laid. Regatta at Charleston. Meeting of the National Demogratic Convention. cratic Convention.

24. Gen. W. S. Hancock nominated for President by the National Democratic

Convention. 30. Unveiling of the Confederate monument at Newberry. JULY.

1. Defalcation of A. C. Laughlin, (Bills of the Bank of the State) discovered. Organization of the Municipal Gas Company, Charleston.
5. W. M. Shannon killed in a duel by

5. W. M. Shannon killed in a duel by E. B. C. Cash. Cyclone at Columbia; portion of the Penitentiary blown down. 6. State Dental Association at Char-leston. First train from Charleston to Wadesboro' over the Cheraw and Sauls-bury Railroad.

bury Railroad.
7. Hugh Ferguson appointed sheriff of Charleston County. Incendiary burning of the store of J. W. Peeples near Lawtonville.
9. Daniel Washington hanged at Charleston for murder.
11. Escape of convicts from the stockade of Cahill & Wise near Charleston. Work commenced on a cotton factory at Rock Hill.
13. Isaac Boston, a colored despecado.

13. Isaac Boston, a colored desperado, shot and killed by a policeman in New-

berry.
27. Ground broken for the erection of 27. Ground broken for the erection of the Agricultural Hall, Charleston. 28. Inter State shooting match at Hendersonville. Grand Division Sons of Temperance met at Columbia. J. T. Robertson's residence at Abbeville de-stroyed by fire.

AUGUST. 2. Democratic mass-meeting at Ben-

3. Meeting of State Grange and State Agricultural Society at Darlington, Opening of the State Normal Institute at Spartanburg.
5. Sixth Regiment Survivors' reunion Association.
6. Decision in South Carolina Railroad cases filed.

7. Survivors' reunion at Winnsboro.' 8. C. W. Harrell murdered in Marion County.

9. First bale of new Georgia cotton received at Charleston.
10. W. G. Beck commits suicide at

11. Laying of the corner-stone of the Agricultural Building at Charleston.
12. Concert in aid of the German Confederate Monument, Charleston. Bloody affray in Union County; Bullock killed by his father. First bale of new crop South Carolina cotton received in Char-

14. John Warren killed by B. M. Riley at Brunson's.
19. Twelfth Regiment reunion, York-20. Joe McGowan killed at Trenton - Mobley. Destructive fire in Georgetown. 22. Drowning of F. P. Elford, Charles-

ton. Dorsey and Pru Grier lynched in Laurens County for an outrage.

26. Inter-State glass ball shooting match at Spartanburg. SEPTEMBER.

1. Meeting of the Republican State Convention in Columbia. Hon. T. B. Jeter entered upon the office of Governor. Isaac Hall killed at Aiken by Andrew Scott.
4. Steamship Charleston ran ashore on

Charleston bar. at Columbia. Senator Thos. F. Bayard 8. Laying the corner-stone of the new

M. E. Church at Branchville. Survivors of lost steamer Vera Cruz arrived in 9. Quackenbush Flour Mills burned at

Charleston. The Mark Lane, first foreign steamship of the cotton season of 1880, sailed from Charleston.

10. The steamer M. A. Allison burned

14. Richland County Democratic pri-23. Formal opening of the Wagener building, Charleston Water-works trans-ferred to the Charleston Water Company.

24. Democratic primaries in Charleston: Convention vs. primary plan.
25. Final decree in the South Carolina Railroad case filed.

27. Democratic County Convention Charleston, adopts the Convention plan

of nominating candidates. Pem Guffin killed at Abbeville by Chas. McClung. 28. Greenback State Convention at Chester. L. W. R. Blair nominated for

OCTOBER.

1. Mrs. Fanny Easterling burned to death at Georgelown.
4. Centennial celebration at King's Mountain. The Clyde committee made

the first payment of purchase money for the Greenville and Columbia Rallroad under Judge Hudson's order.

7. Laying the corner-stone of the Cowpen's Monument at Spartanburg. Destructive fire at Manning. Jack Oden billed by F. Covington in Marlboro' County.

County.

10. Burning of the old Calhoun residence in Pickens County.

13. High School of Charleston reor

14. Charleston County Democratic Nominating Convention. Supreme Court decides in favor of Chief Justice Simpson. Radical riot in Aiken. Lu-theran Synod met at Leesville. 17. Destructive cotton fire at Commer-cial Wharves, Charleston.

20. W. P. Russell & Co's new rice mill opened in Charlesion.
25. Democratic torchlight procession,

NOVEMBER.

z. Election day.
4. Death of A. R. Laughlin, Incendiary fire in Hampton County, Issac Colson murdered near Lawtonville. 5. Increase in capital stock of Charleston Bagging Factory.

8. The county treasurer of Barnwell

10. State Fair opened in Columbia.
17. William Mattox murdered in Abbeville County, 21. Rev. W. S. Bowmans farewell ser mon at Wentworth Street Lutheran

22. First entertainment of the Charleston Amusement Association.
23. Meeting of the Legislature. La dies temperance appeal presented to the City Council of Charleston.

25. Permanent organization of the new Greenville and Columbia Railroad Com-

pany. Eph Keily killed by Major Jeter, Union county. 26. State Baptist Convention at Cam-28. Fast mail South established.

1. Meeting of Electoral College of 2. Opera of Martha rerarmel

ricultural Society at Darlington, reening of the State Normal Institute at artanburg.

5. Sixth Regiment Survivors' reunion Blackville. Lexington Survivors sociation.

6. Decision in South Carolina Railad cases filed.

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The recent legislation in South Carolina on the subject of duelling, drinking and concealed weapons has attracted attention in every part of the country, and few newspapers let the opportunity pass of giving the State a good word or of cracking a joke at our expression.

the Democratic party when elections are pending, and the carrying of that deadly weapon will probably be prohibited in a now teaching colored schools at the cost of the State. A stringent license law separate enactment when there shall be no further use for it. We suspect that the present law is only a half-way attempt to reform society. It is a prohibition of the razor, the only weapon which the colored people have been able to secure as a defence in shot-gun warfare. In the old slave times the negroes had only this weapon to use when pursued by and a jaw of a former session exempts only this weapon to use when pursued by hounds, and they came to accept it as the only righteous weapon they could have to protect themselves. Because of its general use in the South, it is now cargeneral use in the South, it is now cal-ried by many colored men in the cities of the North, former slaves having mixed the North, former slaves having mixed with the colored population and made its use the fashion. Though a deadly wea-pon, it is surprising how few deaths result from its employment in a rough-and-tumble. One shot gun at a colored ball or picnic would do more damage than a whole case of razors. For a starting point South Carolina does well, and, i finally razors and shot guns are laid by, there will be a more agreeable state of

there will be a more agreeable state of things where the palmetto grows."

We should like to know who palmed off on the Post that story about the uses of the razor in slavery times. The fact is that the negroes had just as many pocket knives as they could buy or borrow, and were 'not dependent on razors for any other purpose than shaving. Nor was the razor ever used as a weapon Nor was the razor ever used as a weapon of offence in the South until after the late war. We grant that one shot-gun late war. We grant that one shot-gun might do more damage than a whole case of razors, but then, you know, a Napoleon, with a double charge of canister, would do more damage than a whole box of shot-guns, and yet cannon are not mentioned in the law relating to concealed weopons. The Courant (Dem.) takes a cheerful view of the situation. It says:

It says:
"The South Carolina Legislature which has just adjourned, gave an example of wise and progressive legislation.
It passed a severe Act against duelling subjecting a challenger or the acceptor of a challenge to loss of suffrage, to disability to hold any office of honor or profit in the State and profits and profits a challenge to loss of suffrage, to disability to hold any office of honor or profit in the State and profits and profit in the State and to two years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary, and the slayer in a duel to death for wilful murder. This is good, but it is doubtless in adyance of public opinion. The era of good feeling was also marked by a closing speech from a mulatto Senator from Beaufort, in behalf of the Republicans, thanking the Democrats for their impar-

thanking the Democrats for their impartial and generous treatment."

The Hartford Times (Dem.) thinks the Anti Duelling law "will go far towards abolishing the silly and wicked practice of duelling—absurdly regarded, in that region, as a highly 'cuivalrous' method of settling personal differences." As to the Concealed Weapons law it says:

"It is as sorely needed in Colorado, Kansas, Missouri, California, &c., as it is in the Scuth—and it is in the South—and it is greatly needed in all quarters. The custom of permitting men, who in

and it is greatly needed in all quarters. The custom of permitting men, who in personal affrays draw concealed weapons, to escape the proper consequences of that offence, has for long years led to more murders, in the South and West especially, than any one would readily believe. Carrying concealed weapons is essentially a cowardly practice, and savere lawe to punish it should not only be enacted, but relentlessly enforced. It is a very vicious part of a highly vicious American practice, which, originating in the can practice, which, originating in the necessities of a rude border life, and strengthened in the South by the instiof by the preponderance of daring, swaggering or reckiess men, has grown and
spread, through all of this boasted nine-

North, the widespread extent and consequent harshness of the prohibition will be perceived. If the new statute is rigirly enforced it will operate as a very effectual blockade upon the rural dramdrinkers. The Legislature of the same State has also passed an Act to punish the carrying about the person of concealed deadly weapons. Among the weapons enumerated are pistols, dirks, daggers, slung shots, metal knuckles and razors. It must not be taken for granted

more under former carpet bag rule now costs about one tenth of that amount, exemption from taxes to actual settlers, and a law of a former session exempts factories started in the State from all taxation for ten years. The world moves

As might be expected, the New York Tribune sneers at the good work, and hints that it is discountenanced by the

people. This is what it says: "A great moral revival is going on in South Carolina. The Legislature is tus-sling with the evils of dram-drinking, duelling and carrying concealed weapons, all at once. Perhamitically the control of the care was the care of the care all at once. Perhaps it is too much to expect that it will take hold of bulldozing and ballot box-stuffing. Old-fushioned South Carolinians are already accusing it of shaking the pillars of so-

clety."
The Chicago Times (Ind.) is disposed to be facetious about the razor clause.

"It is true, as every barber will testify that razors are 'usually used for the in-fliction of personal injury;' but whether somewhat on circumstances. Th often see in the South, it is well known, and the South Carolina Legislature may have done well in include: have done well in including them in the law for the special benefit of the colored population. But it will be difficult in practice to decide when a razor is a 'deadly weapon' and when it is a legal instrument of torture."

The Nation is cynical and cold blooded,

as usual, and is conspicuously inaccurate, besides, in speaking of South Carolina and Mississippi as standing in the same scale as Albania and Corsica. Lawless-ness is incidental in the South; in the countries the Nation names it is the rule. Crime is punished here; it is not punished there. Trade and agriculture flourish here; they are dead and dying there. We fear that the Nation is more intent. intent on saying something smart than in sticking to the facts. Nothing is to be gained by speaking of Southerners who violate the law as "brigands" or "assassins" while men in the North and West who commit worse crimes, and more of them, attract no guention and more of them, attract no guention and pass unnoticed. When the Nation treats the people in the South as it treats the people in its own neighborhood, we shall

be satisfied. The Nation says : "The South Carolina Legislature ha been doing some excellent work. One of its Acts provides very stringent penal-ties for duelling, which will be very effective if juries can be got to enforce them. Another exempts immigrants from taxation for three years after their arrival. We would recommend, however, in addition to this, and as a supplement to it the provision of a good pension for all persons maimed in personal difficulties,' and aid for their wives or children or and aid for their wives or children or aged and infirm parents, in case of their death. If a community enjoys or tolerates savage fights on its streets and highways, it ought in common decency to pay something for the tun. If it expects men on pain of disgrace to cut and shoot those who offend them, it ought to provide for the disabled and for the families of the fallen, just as it provides for the wounded and the families of the slain whom it forces into the army in time of

tered the raging element, the dead bodies of nine persons who had been burned were taken out. Several were injured in making their escape and were sent to Chambers Street Hospital.

The scene of the dreadful holocaust, the like of which bear of the dreadful holocaust, the like of which has not occurred in New York since the tenement house fire structive, if it is not always pleasant, to know the way in which our actions are regarded by our neighbors, and we shall, therefore, give our raaders the benefit of the comments which are most peculiar and striking, whether the papers that publish them are friendly or not.

Three newspapers in Hartford come to the front. The Post (Rep.) has a horrible suspicion that the inclusion of razors among the deadly weapons which shall not be carried concealed is intended to disarm the negroes. It naively says:

"Of course a shot-gun is not usually concealed about the person any more than a red shirt, which makes the political cavalry of that State of service to the Democratic party when elections."

The Democratic party when elections are regarded by weapons. Among the deadly weapons are numerated are pistols, dirks, daggers, slung shots, metal knuckles and through a narrow alley, hardly wide enough to allow the passage of a portly man, between two tail tenements, No. 35 is James Doyle's liquor store. Its back door opens directly upon the narrow hallway in the rear tenement, where start was given to this morning's fire. the front. The Post (Rep.) has a horrible suspicion that the inclusion of razors among the deadly weapons which shall not be carried concealed is intended to disarm the negroes. It naively says:

"There is substantial and liberal progress. Thus:

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"There is substantial and liberal progress. Thus is substantial and liberal progress. Thus is a binding flash as of an explosion, that blew in the door of the saloon. The part of the passage of a portly and 33 Madison s in Common street more than a year ago and the dreadful Turner Hall calamity

towards the open windows in the torstory. The fire finding ver through the open doors and windows of the untenan-ted ground floor of the house, had seized wooden floors of the balconies outside, licking them up like so much tissue paper and reaching upward toward the floors, where frightened men and women huddled together, afraid to venture out upon the fireescape that seemed to lead into the very jaws of death. Eight families occupied the house, two on each floor. On the second floor the Egans and Muldens had the first also gardens. On the second floor the Egans and Mul-doons had the first alarm and escaped through the windows. Mrs. Mary Egan, widow, and her four grown children, Margaret, Thomas, Joseph and John, reached the ground in safety by a quick jump. Mrs. Muldoon, who is over eighty years old, was less fortunate, seizing her two grand children. Annie, aged 10: and

culty.

On the floor above, Mr. Egaa, who lived alone, escaped with his neighbors. The McKana family likewise by jumping; James, aged 9; Hugh, aged 4, and haby: were thrown through the window world. She has raised 500,000,000 bales ing; James, aged 9; Hugh, aged 4, and baby; were thrown through the window by Charles, their eldest brother, a lad of 15. The mother, Mrs. Kana, was sweep-doubt that the annual production, so far doubt that the annual production, so far diminishing, will grow every year baby; were thrown through the window by Charles, their eldest brother, a lad of 15. The mother, Mrs. Kana, was sweeping in the yard when the fire broke out; she rushed to the stairway, but was met by a solid sheet of flame and realizing the danger of her children, roused them by shouting before they knew of the approach of the deadly visitor. "Jump, Charles, and throw them down," the the agonized mother cried, and stretched the agonized mother cried, and stretched | working out and with the most profitable out her arms to receive them, as three little heads looked over the window sill ate, room and pouring through the window.
The children now cried and stretched their bands towards their mother. The baby's call, "Mama! Mama!" was heard above the oar of the fire and clamor of the streets. The mother cried: "Charlie, for God's sake, jump!" and the boy flung the baby into ber arms. The other children followed—himself leaping in the year to the control of the streets. The other children is the year to the y reaching the ground in safety. On the fourth floor lived the Cassidy family and the Egans, another family but of the same name as those on the first floor, and in the fitth and topmost story Mrs. Ellen Sheridan was at breakfast with her four children. The men, as in all the other families, had gone to their work. At the first alarm Mrs. Sheridan ran to the door, and, seeing the hallway effectually blocked, turned to the window. The flames there met her also, and in despair she rushed for the scuttle on the roof. It was firmly hooked, and her strength

sions:

"Prosperity South means prosperity North, and the South is prospering now as she never prospered before. Her crops are the largest in all her history, and she is beginning to quiver with new life and energy, social, political and industrial. "The 'Old south," Mr McClure remarked, "was described by Senator Chestnut, of South Carolina, in a memorable speech in the Senate before the war, in which he said:

"There are two classes in the South

"There are two classes in the South. Those who rule, who have made her il-lustrious in Statesmanship, and the service lustrious in Statesmanship, and the service classes, who have made her prosperous beyond anything in the world, while you of the North," he added, "are made up of close-fisted farmers, greasy mechanics and mercenary traders."

"That," said Colonel McClure, "was the old South. Senator Chestnut's picture was accurately painted, true to the life."

'As a companion picture to the one painted by Mr. Chestnut, we have it in the equally forcible, clear cut and eloquent words of General Joe Brown. 'The world,' he says substantially, 'moves, and we must move with it. Labor is wealth.'"

"That," Mr. McClure went on to say,
"is the policy of the South to-day. The
old ruling classes have become workers; than they worked in the days of slavery, and the 'close fisted farmers and the greasy mechanics' of the North and East and West are everywhere welcomed. This is the great social and industrial working better revolution which the late war accomplished. In the days when the plant was king the South had no need for these classes. And they did not go there. The civilization amid which they grew up was the very converse of the civilization then in the South. In the one section labor was honorable, in the other it was dishonorable. To be a workman was to be a serf. All this has been changed. The pursuit of commerce and trade which in the past carried a soyears old, was less fortunate, seizing her two grand children, Annie, aged 10; and Kate, aged 7; she sprang from the fire escape, but in the fall sprained or broke her leg, and she crawled away with diffideavoring to convert itself as rapidly a

results. It is almost impossible to pic ture the prosperity of the South when that day shall come. She will be richer than ever India was. Just consider the and in a quarter of a century she will be the greatest manufacturing centre in the world in this particular line. The present condition of affairs is an anomaly; it is against all the laws of trade, and it is impossible that it should last. Capital always seeks the most profitable field in which it can operate-the field in which except in some rare instances there is no oppression of the black man in the South to-day. He is paid fair wages and he has all the work he cares to do. His work, however, is altogether in the field.

ANDERSON, S. C., THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 13, 1881.

**Secretary control of the property of t

South wants her affairs, Federal and State to be honestly administered. If General Garfield will do all he can in this direction, he will insensibly win supporters for his administration there, and if ever he should get into a conflict with the extreme Radical wing or any other party, they will sustain and hold up his hands."

A New Year's Eve Tragedy.

News and Courier, writing from Florence, S. C., under date of December 31, says:

On last Saturday night a traveller presented himself at Schroeder's Hotel at this place and called for lodgings, with the request that he should not be called up in the morning for breakfast, as he was very tired and wanted sleep. He was evidently a German Jew, aged between 45 and 50 years, of low stature, dark hair, gray whiskers, small hands and feet; wore dark business suit of clothes, low shoes, cloth leggins, gray woolen socks, and stiff brim black felt hat. He came on the train from Charleston; was seen at the depot in that city ton; was seen at the depot in that city S. C., under date of December 31, says

and on the train by the stewardess.

He told the night porter of Senroeder's that he had not slept for four nights and wanted a late breakfast. He was called by the hall-boy at 10 a. m. for breakfast, but refused to get up or eat, and said he wanted to sleep until dinner. He was wanted to sleep until dinner. He was ralled up by the same boy at dinner, and again refused to get up, but told the boy to call him at 6 o'clock p. m. for supper. The proprietor of the hotel saw him about 6 o'clock p. m., and was told that he wanted to sleep, that he could not eat, but that he (Mr. S.) could send him a cup of coffee, which was sent. He then gave the boy twenty-five cents to get him some whiskey, and told him that he had been on an awful drunk for three or four days and wanted to sleep. The porter tried to awaken him on Wednesday morning at 2 o'clock, but could not go in the room. The porter again tried r : in the room. The porter again tried to enter the room about 10 o'clock a. m. Wednesday morning and again called at 11 o'clock, but did not report it to the proprietor until about half-past 1 o'clock, when the proprietor was informed by him that the man was standing in a corner of the room deed.

corner of the room dead. An entrance was effected through the window, and the horrible reality confirmed, for the poor man had hung himself, as stated, with a handkerchief to a wooden peg about 61 feet from the floor There were no contortions of the body or limbs, and his limbs were not confined the mantlepiece within reach of the correse. Mr. S. cut the handkerchief and had the body put on the bed, but too late

An inquest was held yesterday after-noon, and the jury found in the pockets of the unknown man two watches—one a ladies' gold hunting case made by Raymond, at Locie; the other a silver hunting case. There was also found in his pockets two dollars and thirty-five cents, some rosin, a blank book with several leaves erased, and a small red leather pocketbook. The corpse was buried to day by the town. There was no mark or name on any of his clothes—not a line of writing or letters to trace who he was, but several gentlemen who saw the corpse said they thought he was a rosin dealer

A HAPPY COUNTRY FOR CHILDREN. -"I never saw the people take so much delight in their children," writes Misa Bird in her new book on the Japanese, "carrying them about or holding their rushed for the scuttle on the roof. It was firmly hooked, and her strength, desperate as she was, did not suffice to open. Returning to her room she closed the door on the advancing fire, but too pen. Returning to her room she closed the door on the advancing fire, but too pen. Returning to her room she closed the door on the advancing fire, but too pen. Returning to her room she closed the door on the advancing fire, but too pen. Returning to her room she closed the door on the advancing fire, but too pen. Returning to her room she closed the door on the advancing fire, but too pen. Returning to her room she closed the door on the advancing fire, but too open. Returning to her room she closed the door on the advancing fire, but too open. Returning to her room she closed the door on the advancing fire, but too open. Returning to her room she closed the door on the advancing fire, but too open. Returning to her room she closed the door on the advancing fire, but too open. Returning to her room she closed the door on the advancing fire, but too open. Returning to her room she closed the door on the advancing fire, but too open. Returning to her room she closed the door on the advancing fire, but too open. Returning to her room she closed the door on the advancing fire, but too open. Returning to her room she closed the door on the advancing fire, but too open. Returning to her room she closed the door on the advancing fire, but too open. Returning to her room she closed the door on the advancing fire, but too success—at least the present the present the present the present the mother, the stantly with toys, taking them to pichles down. He is not asuccess—at least the present the present the present the door on the success—at least the present the present the present the present the field. The heat on the steady application in the fact of the stantly with toys, taking them. Loo. He is not asuccess—at least the present mothers take a pride in their clother. It is most whom it forces into the army in time of war. In showing and stabbing, South Carolina and Mississippi now stand in the same scale as Albania and Corsica.

In the whole was over in letting by far than it takes to tell it. The cheated by a class of people who, as a children, and their old fashioned appearance, have gone down there from the scorched and injured women, and police worth. I mean the small traders who same as that of adults." ly are little men and women, rather than children, and their old fashioned appear under the law as it now exists, or indict-

SEC. 5. This Act shall not take effect as to any licenses already granted in any county, city, town or village, until such licenses now granted shall expire.

SEC. 5. Nothing in this Act contained shall be construed to authorize the issuing of any license for the sale of intoxicating liquors, in any city, town or villiage, within this State, where the sale of such liquors is now or may hereafter be liquors is now or may hereafter be prohibited, either under Act of the General Assembly or by ordinance of the re-spective municipal authorities of said city, town or village. A correspondent of the Charleston

may be known in the future:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the

SECTION 1. That Section seven (7) of Section 1. That Section seven (7) of the one hundred and twenty-eighth Chapter of the General Statutes, entitled "Of offences against the person," be, and the same is hereby amended, so as to read as follows: "Bection 7. Whoever shall challenge another to fight at sword, pistol, rapies, or any other deadly weapon, or who shall accept any such challenge, shall for every such offence, on conviction thereof, be deprived of the right of suffrage and be disabled forever from holding any office of profit or honfrom holding any office of profit or hon-or in this State, and shall be imprisoned in the Penitentiary for a term not exed in the Penitentiary for a term not exceeding two years, at the discretion of
the Court. And in case any person shall
kill another in any duel with a deadly
weapon, or shall inflict a wound
or wounds upon any person in
any duel so as the person or persons so wounded shall thereof die
within the space of six months the next
following, that such person so killing
another or so wounding any person or
persons whereby such person or persons persons whereby such person or persons so wounded shall die as aforesaid, being thereof convicted, shall suffer death as in

the case of wilful murder."

SEC 2. That Section 8 of the said SEC 2. That Section 8 of the said Chapter of the General Statutes be, and the same is hereby amended, so as to read as follows: "SECTION 8. Whoever shall willingly or knowingly carry or deliver any such challenge, in writing or verbally, deliver any message intended or as parporting to be such challenge, or who shall be present at the fighting of any duel as a second or aid or give countenance thereto, shall, for every such offence, on conviction thereof, be forever disabled from holding any office of proß: or honor in this State, and shall be imprisoned in the Penitentiary for a term not exceeding two years, at the disto: in not exceeding two years, at the dis-cretion of the Court, and shall be, fined in a sum not less than five hundred dollars

nor more than one thousand dollars."

Sec. 3. That from and after the passage of this Act all members elected to the General Assembly, and all officers now required to take and subscribe the oath perscribed in Art. II. Section 30 of the Constitution of the State, shall in addition thereto, take the following oath, before entering upon the duties of their respective offices, to be administered in like manner as the ceth new required. respective offices, to be administered in like manner as the oath now required: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm as the case may be,) that I have not, since the first day of January, A. D. 1881, engaged in a duel within or without the State, either as principal or second, or been present the reat as a party thereto in behalf of either of the principals in such duel, and that I will not, during the term of office to which I have been elected, (or appointed, as the case may be) en-(or appointed, as the case may be,) ergage in a duel as principal, or aid and abet in such a duel as second, or as a party thereto in behalf of either principal or otherwise." To which shall be added in the case of all officers charged with the presentation officers charged with the preservation of the peace, the following: "And I will, to the extent of my ability, enforce the penalties prescribed by law against duel-ling, and will not fail to bring to justice all persons offending against the said law that may come within my view or knowledge."
SEC. 4. That this Act shall not effect

ments that may be blought for offences committed before the passage of this Act.